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FIVE CENTS

Medicine in California

Coincident with the local observance of National Hospital Day (Tuesday, May twelfth), the Carmelite presents a straightforward discussion of a question which is or should be of interest. The writer is a young surgeon visiting in California. In an early issue will follow an article on "Medicine on the Monterey Peninsula."—ED.

It doesn't take a particularly keen hunter to stalk the medical profession. Many writers, doubtless with many interests to serve, have had a fling at it. There have been attacks, humorous, vindictive, intelligent and absurd, most of which have left the reader with little more than a sense of uneasiness. But it is apparent that dissatisfaction has grown within the last several years, and national magazines lately have printed rather severe indictments.

Two or three outstanding difficulties present themselves. First, there is a deplorable gap between the sincere and skillful workers in medicine—whether they be research men or practitioners, and those whom they should serve best. In the second place, the medical profession is poorly organized and unable or not sufficiently courageous to discipline its own members. But the fault that overshadows all these, and which we believe to furnish the most favorable point of attack is the failure of the public to apply critical judgment to medical men.

It is fitting to consider California in this respect. Instead of being a leader, California is recognized as a low spot in medical practice in the United States. Other valid reasons for this will suggest themselves at once; but underlying the situation is the indifference on the part of Californians. How else could you have exposed yourselves to the criticism Dr. Franklin Martin, head of the American College of Surgeons, made during

CHARLES
COOPER
PIANIST

IN RECITAL
AT THE
STUDIO
THEATRE
OF THE
GOLDEN
BOUGH
SATURDAY
EVENING



the recent meetings. At that time attention was called to the fact that for eight thousand presumably educated physicians in this state, there are five thousand practitioners of various sorts who need never have gone to a medical school. It was brought out that eastern physicians in many cases are afraid to send convalescent patients to California lest they fall into the hands of stupid or unscrupulous practitioners.

Implied, we believe, was the fear that in California the line dividing charlatans

and the orthodox is not very sharply drawn.

If you are in doubt as to your part in this, ask yourself how you choose your physician or surgeon. (We'll assume for the moment you're not going to have to have a naturopath or chiropractor). Is it because he seems to be financially successful? Is it because he is personally attractive, drives a good car and dresses well? Because he comes from a good family, is "cute," is called a "specialist"

— CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN

Carmel News

COUNCIL MEETING

Reporting on the work which has been done by the street department within recent weeks, Miss Clara N. Kellogg, commissioner of streets, stated at last night's Council meeting that San Antonio street would be oiled next Thursday unless protests were made. There appears to be general satisfaction with street oiling already carried out.

The Council's usual agenda was shortened due to the absence of City Attorney Campbell, who is recovering from an automobile accident in Sacramento.

A communication from Postmaster W. L. Overstreet requesting more definite designation of residential addresses as a means of facilitating delivery of special delivery letters and perishable goods was given favorable consideration. The cost of street markers is to be ascertained as a first step.

The sympathy of the Council was extended to the family of the late George Beardsley, former councilman.

CHARLES COOPER THIS WEEK-END

Charles Cooper, who lived for many years in Carmel and will play here Saturday night, early last fall won on Sunday night at the Studio Theatre of the Golden Bough, early last fall won the unanimous acclaim of the San Francisco critics by programs which moved even Alfred Metzger to hail him as "a master of the first rank." Mr. Cooper's Carmel program, published in The Carmelite last week, has aroused great interest among the cognoscenti, presenting as it does every phase of the pianistic art. Mr. Cooper's Carmel friends and admirers, as well as Peninsula music-lovers generally, should be on hand Saturday evening to enjoy a brilliant program.

THE FOREST THEATER

Direction of "Love-Liars" third play of the Forest Theatre season, is to be in the capable hands of Blanche Tolmie, whose production of "Inchling" in 1922 was an outstanding event among juvenile plays. Her work in the title roles of "The Countess Cathleen" and "Iphigenia in Tauris," her other appearances in the Forest Theater both as actress and director and her familiarity with the requirements of the open-air playhouse assure a fine production of this sparkling comedy.

In the preparation of the play Miss Tolmie will have the assistance of Fredrik Rummelle.

LOCAL OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY

Co-operating in the national observance of "Hospital Day," Carmel Hospital and the Grace Deere Velie Clinic will keep "Open House" next Tuesday, May twelfth. Visitors will be welcomed at the Clinic from one to five; at the Carmel Hospital from three to five. Tea will be served and guests will have an opportunity to inspect the equipment of the institutions and to evaluate the excellent work being done in Carmel. National Hospital Day is observed to focus public attention on the service and problems of hospitals. The date is the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, who was as important in stimulating improvement in hospital administration as she was in advancing nursing service.

CARMEL WOMAN'S CLUB

At the annual general meeting of the Carmel Woman's Club held on Monday Mrs. Rolf M. Eskil was re-elected president for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. W. G. White; second vice-president, Mrs. Karl Rendtorff; third vice-president, Miss Frances Taylor; recording secretary, Miss Agnes Williston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. S. Hastings; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen Rose; director-at-large Mrs. Josephine Rogers.

Reports of officers and section chairmen showed the club to be in excellent condition. Especial satisfaction was felt in the success of the Flower Show.

GEORGE F. BEARDSLEY

News has been received of the death of George F. Beardsley, well-known former resident of Carmel. He died in Santa Barbara last week-end and was cremated Tuesday.

Mr. Beardsley was a member of the first Board of Trustees when it was organized in October, 1916, and at times he served as Vice President pro tem. He was an active member of the Community Church.

LECTURE ON CONTRACT BRIDGE

On Friday night, May eighth, Thomas L. Staples of San Francisco will give a lecture at the Pine Inn at eight o'clock, the subject of his talk being, "The Culbertson System of Contract Bridge." Mr. Staples is considered a leading authority on contract bridge, having written several books on the subject. His talk will be accompanied by demonstrations, and it is possible that hands of bridge will be played to demonstrate fine points of the game.

THE FLOWER SHOW

The Flower Show given May first and second under the auspices of the Garden Section of the Carmel Woman's Club has been a most gratifying success to all concerned, and to many will remain a pleasant memory of beauty and fragrance.

Not only Carmel, but Monterey and Pacific Grove turned out in large numbers to attend the show. The Court of the Golden Bough was thronged both days. Some idea of the number that attended is shown by the fact that although twelve hundred nosegays of flowers were given away as favors, yet the first day the supply ran entirely short.

The Basket Contest was displayed in the lower room of Tilly Polak's shop, the setting adding much to the beauty of the baskets themselves. Thirty-one were in the competition, and six hundred ninety-one votes were cast by the public for the prettiest one. The necessary funds coming as a gift from a generous member of the Woman's Club. The prizes were awarded by popular vote as follows:

First: Mrs. Alfred Wheldon, Carmel, who, on Monday at the Annual Meeting of the Carmel Woman's Club, turned over the amount of her order, with more added to it, to the Garden Section of the Club to a fund for future flower shows and garden contests.

Second: Lloyd and Dick Tevis, Carmel, winning the red ribbon.

Third: Miss Agnes Kirk, Pacific Grove, winning the white ribbon.

The Basket Contest was a most gratifying success, every basket sent in being a thing of real beauty and grace. The setting and lighting of the room where they were displayed added much to the beauty of the effect.

The cut rose exhibits were displayed in another separate room opening off the Court. This included the two rose contests, and a collection of roses shown by Mr. Francis Lester from the Garden Nurseries and the Municipal Rose Gardens of Monterey.

In the Single Specimen Rose Contest the prizes were awarded as follows by the judge, Mrs. Charles C. Derby, of San Jose:

First: Mr. Hugh McGlone, Carmel, who won the pewter cup presented by Mr. Francis Lester, of Monterey.

Second: Mrs. William C. Bogen, Monterey Peninsula Country Club.

Third: Mrs. Tobin Clark, Pebble Beach

The contest for the best group of six roses, alike or different, was awarded as follows:

First: Miss Emily Pitkin, Carmel Highlands, who won the Woman's Club Trophy silver cup.

Second: Miss M. Bergschicker, Monterey, given the red ribbon.

Third: Mrs. Tobin Clark, Pebble Beach, given the white ribbon.

The Woman's Club would like to express grateful thanks to the following for their help in the show:

Dr. Amelia Gates, who gave the use of the room in which the Rose Exhibits were held, and for the use of the little inner court;

The Carmel Theatre, who co-operated with us.

Tilly Polak, Inc., which gave not only the use of the front window, but also the room where the May Basket Contest was held; The Carmelita Shop, which gave their front window and the shop as well; The Chinese Arts, who gave their front window and shop as well for the display of Mr. Bishop's beautiful calceolaria plants; Mrs. Alberto's shop, Carmel Weavers.

The nurseries: J. A. Burge, Carmel, and the Del Monte Nurseries, Del Monte furnishing the background for the whole show; Charles Watson, Carmel; Francis Lester of the Garden Nurseries, Monterey; James Bishop, of the Pine View Nursery, Pacific Grove; and Hazard and Hazard of Pacific Grove, furnishing bright spots of color where they were most needed.

In addition there were many acts of generosity from individuals and firms, all very helpful and greatly appreciated.

—AGNES FORD

MEETINGS

The next open meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will be held at the Denny-Watrous Gallery, Friday, May twenty-second, at eight p. m. Dr. Graham Henry Stuart of Stanford University will speak on "Personal Observations of Post-War Europe."

The Carmel Parent-Teachers Association will meet in the school auditorium on Wednesday evening, May thirteenth, at seven thirty p. m. It will be the final meeting of the year, and will be mainly social.

The work which the children have been doing in the different classes and departments will be on exhibit. Some of the teachers will give very brief talks on the work shown.

Aside from the election of officers, which was postponed from the April meeting, there will be very little business. The meeting will be opened by the playing of the school orchestra and by the presentation of several stunts planned by some of the older children.

The Monterey County Council of the P. T. A. met as guests of the Carmel association yesterday in the auditorium of Sunset School. Representatives of ten associations throughout the county were present for the annual meeting. Annual reports of officers and committee chairman were given and election of

officers took place. Mrs. C. A. Borochers of Pacific Grove was re-elected president. Mrs. A. S. Hastings of Carmel will become second vice-president.

After a box luncheon the members of the Sunset School Fifth Grade presented the play they had written as part of their activity in the study of the western movement.

Mr. O. W. Bardarson was the speaker of the afternoon and took as his subject "Problems in dealing with children." He brought out the necessity of close co-operation between parent and school especially with regard to developing in children a sense of responsibility.

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SUMMER PLAY SEASON

Edward Kuster announces from the Studio Theatre of the Golden Bough that the list of season ticket subscribers toward the new season of stage drama includes a gratifying proportion of Peninsula people residing outside of Carmel, in addition to new residents and the Carmel group that has always been identified with the preservation and promotion of stage drama in this community.

"First nights" of local productions during the coming year will be reserved for season ticket holders and their guests. All such productions will be played three nights in succession, so plenty of seats will be available at the general box-office sale after the premieres. In the list of plays following

soon after "The Queen's Husband," are two American premieres of brilliant European successes, one being Kuster's own adaptation of the Reinhardt production of Hasenclever's "Marriages Are Made In Heaven," and the other a new version of Franck's "Karl and Anna." Negotiations are under way for Elmer Rice's "Life Is Real," never performed in America, but a big event in the 1928 winter season in Munich, where it was produced under the title "So Sind Wir." The production of any one of these three plays this year would mark Carmel as a place of theatrical importance. It is hoped that all three can be given.

Several other plays are under consideration by the theatre advisory committee, to be announced if conditions permit. The list of season ticket holders will go

to press on May fifteenth, when coupons will be distributed and subscription payments received. New applicants may communicate with Frances Baker, Secretary of the Studio Theatre of the Golden Bough.

* * *

"The Queen's Husband," the Sherwood comedy, is in nightly rehearsal at the Studio Theatre of the Golden Bough. It will be performed Memorial Day week-end with an exceptional cast. The following are participating: Galt Bell, Gertrude Bardarson, Constance Heron, Porter Halsey, J. H. Brooks, Kenneth Carnahan, Ashton Stanley, Gloria Stuart, Gabriello Kuster, Wayne Edwards, Dan Chew and Gordon Smith. The production is under the direction of Edward Kuster, with Peter Friedrichsen in charge of the scenic end. The "first night," May twenty-eighth, will be for season subscribers and guests, tickets for the following two nights purchasable in the usual manner.

SUMMER FESTIVAL OF MUSIC

Season tickets for the Summer Festival of Music will be placed on sale tomorrow (Friday) at the office of Hugh Comstock, on Dolores street, opposite the post-office. The sale will continue every Friday and Saturday, from ten o'clock until four.

The Summer Festival this year will present the Brosa String Quartette in four recitals at fortnightly intervals, the first recital being on June sixteenth at the Studio Theatre of the Golden Bough. Marie Gordon, director of the festival, has had a most encouraging response to first announcements of the series and every indication points to even larger attendance than last year.

The Brosa Quartette is appearing in Washington this week and will later play in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and at Mills College.

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**HENRY COWELL TO TALK
ON FOLK MUSIC**

Henry Cowell, back from New York and just honored with the award from the Guggenheim Foundation, will appear in the Denny-Watrous Gallery on Saturday evening, May sixteenth, in an illustrated talk on primitive music.

The specific title of the talk will be "The Folk Music of Oriental and Primitive Peoples," and after hearing the Norwegian folk-calls of lovely Ann Mathea, the Japanese airs sung by Takane Nambu, the Hindoo ragas of Ratan Devi, and the Spanish folk-songs of Luisa Espinel, it will be most illuminating to hear from such an authority as Henry Cowell what the aim of such music is, how one is expected to listen to it, and to hear illustrated the scales from which it has sprung.

When Henry Cowell talks, the layman is not only interested, but most unexpectedly entertained, for along with the facts and basic principles, Cowell's native wit and perpetually brimming humor keep pace, and make one see for himself why Chinese music, for instance, sounds so strange and monotonous, and how, listening to it with more knowledge of its purpose, it becomes interesting and enjoyable.

The lecture will be copiously illustrated with rare records of the unfamiliar music of Java, Bali, North China, etc. Mr. Cowell is especially fitted to talk on the topic of the musics of the world: it is this that is his subject under the Guggenheim Foundation, and his recent trips when on concert tours to various parts of the globe have brought him first-hand information that make him an authority on the subject. This last year Cowell has been studying the music of India with Sarar Lahiri, of New York. Lahiri holds the view, which he shares with all traditional East Indian

music masters, that information concerning this music is only to be given to those who are worthy to receive it: Cowell passed the test, and was allowed to share the secrets of Indian music with Lahiri.

Henry Cowell's steady, undeviating devotion to his purpose, his recognition by the world as a musicologist of profound significance, his activities in the New School for Social Research in New York City this last year that have made the "New School" the center of the forward movement in the East, his contacts with the music centers of the world through such official positions as his presidency of the Pan American Association of Composers,—all this and much more have made his rise to fame and esteem nothing short of phenomenal to those who a few years ago failed to discern the importance of his contribution.

Henry Cowell has played his own compositions with the Conductorless Symphony Orchestra, New York, the Havana Philharmonic Orchestra, the Boston Chamber Orchestra, and the Santa Barbara Symphony Orchestra. He has given concerts in most of the important cities and universities of the United States, and widely throughout Europe, and his works have had performance by the International Composer's Guild of

New York, Rochester Symphony Orchestra, Budapest Quartet, Persinger Quartet of San Francisco, Little Symphony Orchestra of Los Angeles, Copland-Sessions Concerts of New York etc. Cowell's Trio for Three Strings will have a performance in San Francisco in early June in the coming concert by the New Music Society of California—a concert which will come to the Gallery immediately following its San Francisco presentation.

D. D.

VASIA ANIKEEFF RECITAL

The coming recital of Vasia Anikeeff in the Denny-Watrous Gallery on May thirtieth, of all-Russian music is an event for all lovers of sheer beauty of the singing voice. The following comment from Redfern Mason, in the San Francisco "Examiner," describes something of how "Vasia" sings: "He opened his lips and a tone welled forth, soft, diffused, full of the gentleness of power. It was the prisoner mourning in his chains—it was the Russian workman toiling in the sweat of his brow—it was the mother crooning to her infant. All the soul of Russia trembled in that music. Vasia Anikeeff is more than a mere singer. What he sings is the sorrow, the longing and the divine aspiration of Holy Russia."

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THE MANDATORY SYSTEM

Although directly the result of the Treaty of Versailles and the Great War, the Mandatory system is said to have been "the outgrowth of the creative mind of General Smuts." The necessity for some system of governing the territories taken from Germany and Turkey after the war and some fair division of these territories among the winning powers was imperative. There was only one alternative to annexation, governing by mandate under a commission.

The plan was provided for in Article twenty-two of the Covenant of the League of Nations which established a Permanent Mandates Commission of ten members, the majority of whom are nationals of non-Mandatory powers.

The theory and practice of this commission were the subjects of a discussion at the May meeting of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom on Sunday night at the home of the Misses Kellogg, lead by Mr. Ferdinand Haasis.

Mr. Haasis used as his authority for his very careful analysis of the Mandatory system two books, "Ten Years of the League of Nations" and "Mandates under the League of Nations" by Prof. Wright, a book of recent publication.

The mandates are divided into three classes, Class A being territories such as Iraq, Syria and Palestine which are practically ready for self-government; Class B, portions of Africa where the social and political life is very primitive and Class C, Oceanica and some portions of Africa, the balance some hundreds of small islands and is largely under the protection of Japan.

France, England, Belgium, and Australia are all responsible for mandated territory assigned to them in these three classes.

America was asked to accept Armenia as a mandate but she declined and Armenia was permitted to chose her own government. Half of Armenia joined Turkey and the other half joined the Union of Soviet Republics.

The powers having Mandates are responsible to the Mandatory Commission and they in turn are responsible to the League of Nations, which has the unqualified right to question the power of the Mandatories. The people in mandated territory are not subjects of the Mandatory but when out of the mandated territory they are entitled to the protection of the Mandatory.

The people of the mandates may present their grievances though an agent to the commission. This is beginning to bear fruit and the somewhat dubious success

of the system seems now to have become much more satisfactory.

That there has been criticism, and much of it coming from the citizens of the powers holding mandates was brought out in the discussion following Mr. Haasis' talk.

The European sections of the Women's International League have done much to mitigate the confusion and humiliation of small sections of mankind who have been thrust out of their natural place by the upheaval of the world war. Particularly have they been able to render assistance to women and children who have been separated from their husbands and homes or have been forced to learn a new language and adopt new social and political systems under the change of government. They have assisted less developed people of the north to maintain their freedom and to maintain it peacefully.

E. T. G.

THE LOCAL OBSERVER

Contributed

There should be local laws which provide adequate entrances and exits in places of public assemblage. In several instances these laws are much needed in Carmel. City officials take notice.

† †

The proposal to annex to the city of Carmel certain adjacent lands, more or less built up, seems to have died "aborning." We may be wrong and perhaps the proposal is only sleeping—dormant as it were.

† †

We are proud of our school children. The foregoing is prompted by the splendid accomplishment demonstrated at last Friday's May-day fete at Sunset school.

† †

The Mission Trails Association, the object of which is to create more travel and interest in the coast section, covering seven counties, has attained a considerable membership in Carmel, made up of business men and hotel owners. Of course, it would never do for a local chamber of commerce to have a similar objective.

† †

The local postmaster informs me that one hundred fifty more boxes are rented this year than at the same time last year. This tells a story. It means more permanent residents, more business concerns and more visitors remaining here for a longer period.

† †

Last week's flower show left nothing to be desired. It was splendidly managed in every respect and those in charge are to be congratulated. This affair now takes its place as an established annual event.

GLIMPSES OF NEW ZEALAND

A very interesting lecture on New Zealand, illustrated by slides and native Maori dances, was given at the Denny-Watrous Gallery on Saturday evening by Miss Bathie Stuart.

Among the outstanding facts about her country, Miss Stuart told that it had been discovered by Tasman in 1642 and re-discovered by Captain Cook in 1749. Colonization began about 1840 and it is now one of the soundest little democracies in the world.

In many measures to promote efficiency of government New Zealand has led the way. It was the first country to establish universal penny postage, state coal mines, women's franchise and the non-contributory old-age pension. Many important labor laws are part of the organization of this country, such as arbitration to prevent strikes and lock-outs. There are indeed few countries where the intelligence of the working-man is so high and where there is such spirit of co-operation for the good of the whole.

The climate of New Zealand is extremely health-giving. Strong, vital, pioneer people tend the farms and struggle with the clearing of the bush. This small country has the lowest death-rate in the world.

The scenery is among the finest the tourist can find anywhere. The Southern Alps forming the back-bone of the South Island contain a sequence of snow peaks and glaciers which rival in grandeur those of Switzerland. Mt. Cook, the highest mountain in this range, is twelve thousand three hundred and forty-nine feet in height. Another beautiful mountain is Mt. Egmont in Taranaki, on the North Island—a single cone almost as perfect in form as Fujiyama of Japan.

Miss Stuart told of the hot-lakes district of Rotorna in the North Island where the geysers and mud pools keep up a continual play for over two hundred miles, and where the Maori people cook, wash and bathe without ever troubling to make a fire. (It was in the North Island also that the recent severe earthquake destroyed the sister-cities of Napier and Hastings).

The famous Waitomo caves are a unique feature for the visitor. Here in a little boat you drift along underground caverns lighted by millions of glow-worms which look like tiny electric lights attached to the rocks.

Animal-life in New Zealand was not very plentiful until the white man introduced new species. The birds were the most prolific of the indigenous in-

habitants. Fossils show the former existence of a bird which stood twelve feet high, built somewhat like an ostrich, and with a foot-spread like a giant. This was called the Moa. One of the most interesting birds extant in New Zealand at the present day is the Kiwi, a wingless bird with fine feathers almost like hair, and a long bill which it uses to rest its head on when it gets tired. Miss Stuart has in her possession an almost priceless Kiwi cloak of Maori workmanship with the feathers woven into the flax fabric.

Another noted inhabitant of New Zealand is the Tuatara-lizard which is the oldest reptile in the world, dating back to prehistoric times. It is a strange, horny creature, of slow motion and an appearance of great antiquity. It is said that its eggs take a year to hatch.

Miss Stuart has made a careful study of the pretty brown people of New Zealand, called the Maoris, and she deserves much credit for her vital and faithful interpretation of their dances. The Haka dance of the men and the Poi dance of the women are very difficult for a white

woman to perform. Many of the rhythmic dances such as Titi Toreo were very cleverly done. It is not often that these native dances are attempted by white people, because they demand so much skill. The extraordinary grimaces and exclamations of the Maori dances are part of his primitive blood and cannot be imitated.

The chants in the native language which Miss Stuart sang as she danced gave an idea of the beauty of the Maori tongue and the romance surrounding the legends. It is not generally known that the natives of New Zealand are so highly civilized and that they possessed so much beautiful folk-lore before the white settlers came to their land.

—DORA COMSTOCK

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On Paper Wings

By FREDERICK O'BRIEN

"OH, JO DAVIDSON! He's no artist. He gets too good a likeness." I've heard painters and sculptors from Rome to Carmel say that as dispraise not only of Davidson, but others. My humble opinion is that if a portrait in clay or paint doesn't look like the portraitee, it should be called, not a portrait, but, say, an expression of an impression of a repression. Gertrude Stein could say the rest. She has no suppression.

§ §

As my friend Mizpah Rosalsky, who kept the delicatessen shop on Charles street, used to say, as he hopped from one foot to another, (he feared he had diabetes), "Evry day in evry way I'm geddin bedder an bedder, bot oi, de night time!"

§ §

AREN'T our friends queer? When my first book was published many years ago, all my friends expected me to give them a copy. They would not expect their real estate friend to give them a lot. So, my friends, Carmelite readers by my sending them copies, do not subscribe for The Carmelite, though they will spend eight dollars on one bottle of bogus Baccardi. To the letter L with them. They will, with strangers, finish the bottle in an hour, whereas The Carmelite might refresh their souls for a minute more. And, yet, they say we're human, and solid!

§ §

If television comes with radio, as threatened, announcers will have to be sheiks to hold the women.

§ §

How do snakes get that way? Twice this morning, beautiful garters in my garden played dead as I approached. One was not over a foot long, a young chap, and the other about thirty inches. Who taught them to imitate death, and for what purpose? I had to tickle the big fellow with a branch for several minutes before he would get out of my path. He shot his red fangs in and out, but would not move. Maybe, it was a striped garter that first attracted Eve to selling Adam an apple, and making him go to work. She, probably, was all fed up with her total lack of clothes.

§ §

I AM never worried about God. If he exists, it is up to him to show. So far, he has failed. It were mere dancing about an invisible fire for me to struggle for God knowledge. I doubt that a belief

in God can be gained by effort. Suffering has seemed to be the common key to the door closed to me, and I have never suffered deeply, because I am too curious about life to think any state or mood permanent, too incredulous of the importance of any single event, however, momentous. Yet, sometimes, in the open, looking at the stars of a clear night,—perhaps in the tropics where the heavens blaze with light unknown to northern zones,—I have felt as if, suddenly, the curtain of cosmic mystery might fall away, and disclose—. At that, my curiosity ends, is defeated, and I seek sleep, unconsciousness.

§ §

ROLPH, the new governor of California, and former mayor of San Francisco for a generation, is a good fellow, a clubman, and merry husband, smiling, speechmaking, flying over a million miles. He is against capital punishment, and has a kind disposition. And, like all politicians, he wants only his own friends in public office. So, he is throwing out of state jobs scores of able, experienced administrators, to replace them with politicians who worked for him. He is upsetting many institutions, playing the devil with efficiency and economy, and acting like the usual new political broom. Democracy is marvelous. It's wonderful. We poor devils pay for it.

§ §

THE law, often an ass, has released leggers, caught by dry snoopers forcing the phone company to disclose leggers' secret numbers. It's well, for soon drug-gists would have been compelled to name customers who bought an innocent bromoseltzer.

§ §

BISHOP Mazziniananda, of the Buddhist temple in San Francisco, an old friend of mine, says the dead Sir Arthur Conan Doyle came to his temple service recently. "He has returned from beyond to talk to me several times," says the prelate. Quick, Watson, the needle! I have a manuscript given me by the Bishop, relating the hitherto unknown life of Jesus in Tibet, during the years between childhood and manhood; His talks with the elders in the temple, and His gathering the Apostles. The Bishop, once, at a party, named the colors of all our auras. The hostess' was purple, which is the Katzpyjamas, and mine was,—I'm afraid to say. And, yet, the Bishop may be right. I don't know.

§ §

COLLEGIANS of my college days drank as much as now. Co-eds did not. There was none. The difference between college then and now was purity,—of

the beer, wine, gin, whisky, or what we had.

§ §

AFTER I had built my house near the beach in my village, I filled the vases of the sittingroom with branches of handsome reddish-green vines I had gathered in the wild shrubery nearby. Soon, I broke out in a scratching bee. A child said the lovely branches were of poison oak. So, I burned them in my fireplace, and scratched and swelled the more. Sometimes, it is like that with acquaintances; perhaps, with friends.

§ §

MARK TWAIN is the most universal writer of our America? Frank Norris the best of the west? Of before the civil war, Melville, or Hawthorne? I think so, but taste in books is like in wines. I recall when a dry Sauterne or Pommard or a Chambertin, were all I admitted as fine. I can't abide sweetbreads or kidneys, now.

§ §

GERTRUDE ATHERTON, California's distinguished novelist and historian, in her seventy-fifth year, looks a generation younger. How? She has refused to be bored by society, church, government or husband. Her only husband died forty-one years ago. "I was fortunate in having a marriage experience over with so early. It gives one an orientation of life like nothing else," she says. She is a grandmother, and the author of a new book, "Sophisticates."

§ §

THE Marines are no longer to bleed and die to protect American dollars in Central America and the West Indies. It will no longer be devil-dog kiddery: "Join the Marines and die in the jungle!" Relations of the dead Marines,—hundreds of them,—protested that the glory of keeping up dividends for unknown stockholders didn't balance the death rate. And, for some reason, related to politics, Uncle Sam tardily harkens.

§ §

A DRUNK always becomes a dry when scared enough. Billy Sunday, I heard speak after his first conversion by Harry Monroe, in a Chicago slum. He stood on his hands, and praised God while he twiddled his big baserunning feet. He had been a ballplayer getting a poor wage, and knew he now was in the big league money. Christabel Pankhurst, a rough suffragette in London before women got the vote, now preaches the coming of Christ, very soon,—while she is alive. She used to fight cops, shackle herself to public pillars; anything to attract attention. Now, she says, the Bible tells her Jesus is going to drop into

this globe right away, to remain a thousand years, and boss all politics, business and morals. Alice Paul, the sere, little Quaker woman, who ruled the Woman's Party, in America, told Mary Roberts Rhinehart she had no idea what to do with female suffrage, if and when granted. I worked with her. She was a superb politician, but nothing more; had no idea of economics or morals. Woman's place is in the home, on the stage, on the beach, in the club; wherever she can function as a woman. For her to want to be a man is to be silly. Aimee is hard-boiled. She lets men pay her a hundred thousand a year, looks unutterable desire at them, and gives nothing except to those who really love,—the Lord.

§ §

FINANCIAL Prophet Babson, who foretold vehemently hard times when the profiteers were profiting and the Great Engineer was saying forcefully that we had discovered in America the secret of eternal youth in optimism, in continuous, high-pressure prosperity, Babson now hails good times, with everybody singing *Hallelujah*, (not *I'm a bum*), this year. Praise the Elephant from whom all trunk lines flow. And may the cashier have mercy on our sole—and and only remaining bond!

§ §

THE man or woman who ranks patriotism higher than internationalism is ignorant or an egotist. Unless the countries of the world unite to preserve civilization, it will perish, and with it our humanity. One more Great War, and we shall sink down and back generations, as to progress; another, and we shall be like the people I have lived with in Africa. It is likely that the present Africa is the remnant of a prehistoric Africa which had a civilization higher than the Egypt of the Pharaohs; perhaps, as high as that of Rome at its zenith. Wars, germs, pests, disease, rust and stupidity took the ascendancy; the result was a cessation of forward movement, a gradual recession, and, finally, darkness, as in Europe when Christianity extinguished paganism. The Romans were so patriotic, they said, "Only Romans are men." Where are they, those proud Romans? A good many of the latest generation are under the banner of Al Capone in Chicago.

§ §

WHAT is optimism? I saw a case of it today. A lovely, Danish girl, a visitor, was on my open verandah. A sea gull went by on high. He dropped a token on her. "Ah, that is good luck," she said, naturally, happily. Oh, youth, youth!

(ED. NOTE.—Frederick O'Brien is "on the air," KPO every Thursday evening.)

Kino Bay Notes

By PORTER EMERSON BROWNE

The Seri Village Depataing Club met Thursday evening at the hutch of Santo Blanco Dimph. The subject was "Is It Better To Catch Four Fish Than Two?" Chico Romero, the able chieftain, contended that it was while the negative was taken by Pascual Wugh. Chico's contention was that four fish are more than two. Pascual agreed that it was true that four fish were more than two but, on the other hand, they were three times as hard to carry, therefore, it was better to catch two. After deliberating for nine hours, the judges gave the palm to Pascual. Following the debate, Ramona Dimph, charming daughter of Santo Blanco, served a tasty collation of fish heads and liver.

* * *

A party comprising Fernando Camou, Frank Byrne, your scribe and several other people went to San Esteban Saturday to sea the sea lions. They abound there, as do cabrillo, a table fish averaging about four pounds, of which there were great schools leaping everywhere. *Senor* Camou who is by way of being the Will Beebe of Mexico explained that the proper way to kill sea lions is to get a diving suit and sneak up on them while they are asleep on the surface. Then you grab the lion by the tail and run backwards with him. This creates a vacuum about the nostrils, makes it impossible for him to breathe and he suffocates. The way to catch cabrillo, says *Senor* Camou, is to get a boat with high sides, a portable phonograph and a Rudy Vallee record. The cabrillo has a highly developed sense of curiosity, also it is extremely sentimental and impractical. Hearing the crooning, it comes to the surface. But it can't see over the side of the boat. So it goes back, gets a swimming start, and leaps in. Once in the boat it can't get out. The cabrillo, incidentally, has been serving as the model for the foreign policy of the United States.

* * *

Your scribe last week went on a five day cruise around the Gulf, looking for shark. The Chinese buy the fins for two dollars a pound. Now if some way can be found to fatten the sharks on the Chinese, everyone will be happy.

* * *

The Kino Bay Technical Laboratory, under the guidance of that able Acrington cosmogonist, Charles Edward Sidebottom, has been working on the theory that Einstein is all wrong. Several of his relativities were obtained at great ex-

pense and put to a test only to find that, under a tensile pressure of 897,584,657, 432,009.00007 feet per square electron they wouldn't stand the gaff. The laboratory is now at work on the new Sidebottom theory which is that although a thing may or may not be, if it is long enough, it isn't. Once he gets this theory a bit more abstruse, Professor Sidebottom expects to go on a world lecture tour and be lionized by everyone including the Scandanavian.

* * *

The Kino Bay broadcasting station is about ready to commence operations. It is a new station to be known as WOOF. It will operate on a wave length of one eighth of one kilocycle and you can tune in any time on Thursdays between six and six fifteen p.m. Kino Bay time. The opening program is hereby announced.

The New Sidebottom Theory.—Chas. Edward Sidebottom.

Contract Bridge as a cure for Insomnia.—Francis C. Byrne.

The Relation of the Sexes.—Francisca Fontes.

Fish Heads. Art or a Disease?—Santo Blanco Dimph.

An hour of jazz music by the Seri Glee Club. (Consisting of three gasoline cans and a couple of sticks, provided for your entertainment by the makers of Do-or-Don't toothpaste.)

How to do Two Days Washing in Four.—Benita Reyes.

How to be a Success in Modern Business.—By Chico Romero, who recently went through bankruptcy after failing to corner the pelican hide industry.

* * *

There are many guests at the club. We would print their names only they wouldn't buy any papers if we did so. Why?

Footnotes

POET'S PRAISE

Just a word to tell you of the acute pleasure that you are giving me with "Paper Wings." I do not know of a brisker or wiser column in the country. I have a bully time sharing it with friends and I thank you for it.

WITTER BYNNER

Sante Fe, New Mexico

MOSS OR MOTHS?

There are certain qualities, a certain atmosphere, that I prize. It is found in "Harper's," the "Carmel Pine Cone," and not in The Carmelite. I am sorry.

YVONNE K. NAVAS-REY

New York City

Art

"LIMITS AND LOGIC"

By ELEANOR MINTURN JAMES

Right into the midst of all this "battle of the schools"—traditionalist and modernist—Thomas Craven launches his brand new book on art, "Men or Art." He writes entertainingly, even originally, about the old masters, connecting them up psychologically with their times. His last chapter on modernism makes him out quite sane. It is, after all, a test. You say, "Ah! Here is a man neither a dried-up conservative nor an extremist advocating some 'primitivists'." He has no use for Matisse and his confreres the Fauves or Wild Beasts. He brushes aside ruthlessly Cubism, Futurism, Orphism, Expressionism, Vorticism, Purism."

That's all right. But he begins to get good when he says categorically that there are only two painters in all North America,—the Mexicans, Rivera and Orozco. It's not the inclusion of these strong and original painters that is astonishing, but the sweeping exclusion.

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And then you merely cease to take him seriously any more when he blithely states that the greatest woman painter in the world is Georgia O'Keeffe. Now, just consider three "masterpieces" by this painter,—a close-up of a front door and its shutters, "Portrait of a Farmhouse, Lake George," a serpentine flagpole, a hole in the clouds, an arrow—symbolism too cryptic to decipher—"The Flagpole"; some dauby billowing rectangles "Ranchos Church, Taos." If she is the greatest woman painter in the world, there must be something very, very wrong with the world. And our author must be a "funnymentalist."

It's a relief to pounce in controversy onto specific statement. He is all wrong when he says a thing like this, "the aesthetic emotion is the unique property of those who love only art and not life: whose receptive apparatus through disuse has so shrivelled that it is no longer capable of responding to anything but abstraction."

This is absurd. The aesthetic emotion is a part of everyone's equipment. Humans cannot help loving beauty and reacting to it, only in varying degrees, though the majority may have neither the inclination nor capacity for reproducing it. There is nothing unique about the aesthetic emotion.

Of course, there are lots of opinions about what constitutes the aesthetic emotion. One writer, Rhys Carpenter, describes it in a fascinating monograph (This is not a new book, but then any book is new if you have not encountered it, as some sage said). For him, it is the fusion of pure form and the representational in art. And what is pure form?

To him it is integral with line, mass, color relation which in turn give being to motion, pattern, rhythm, incidental to these being thrust and balance. All these, constituting pure form—must be the schemata into which definite con-

crete representational illusions must be fitted, the *presentata*. The fusion of the two being the aesthetic emotion. Not a bad idea.

We have had too much half-baked form rammed down our throat, too much geometry in art. Recent painting has been largely cock-eyed with geometric designs of lumpy bodies, grotesque flowers, buildings that wobble and sway with that maddening slight of hand called modernism.

Now, geometric design alone cannot give you a kick. There is the classic instance of the picture called "Woman Falling Downstairs." Here it was a case of puzzle: Find the woman, piece her together from your imagination—if you could.

The same Carpenter tells how in a London studio he was confronted with an inlaid table top of geometric assortment and arrangement of planes and lines. "These were intended to give me an emotion of speed, and power, of thwarted effort, and energy ready to burst forth." But he stood dully by, quite unmoved, for as he said, it was not abstract speed and power he understood but the "speed of a railway train or a goaded ox."

In connection with abstraction, Craven, in his "Men of Art" gets off something pretty good; yes, despite other warped notions—the moment a man agrees with us he appears wise. Modernists, he says "maintain that an abstract art is the reflex of a machine age, and its technique is the organic expression of the scientific trend of the times . . . (Here is the precious inconsistency and insincerity Craven is striking at) It happens, however, that the modernists, by their own confession are aggressively hostile to our machine age, and that they live as far from it as possible, preferably in the more romantic quarters of Paris!"

Yes, Craven is worth browsing about in. Of course, its only art at second-hand—pretty much different from the hot-and-botheredness of "Savage Messiah," that extraordinary book called attention to a few weeks ago in The Carmelite—thank you Frederick O'Brien—which burns with red coals of an art-belief smothered in genuine divine fire.

* * *

Edward Weston's work will have a transcontinental presentation this month and next. Currently his photographs are being shown at the Grace Home Gallery, Boston, and at Brooklyn Museum. In June Weston will exhibit at the Walden Gallery in Chicago (leading modern gallery in the central states) and at the Fine Arts Gallery of the City of San Diego.

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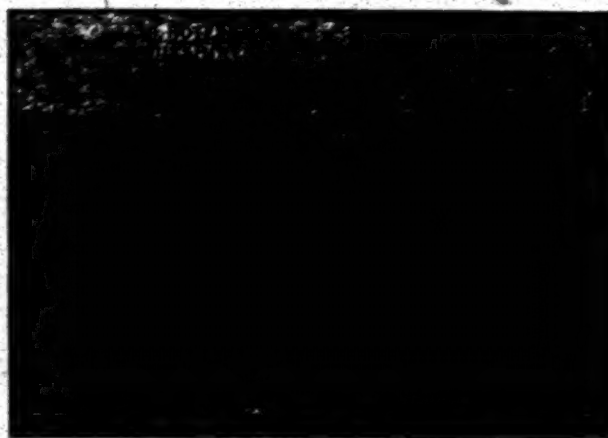
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MEDICINE IN CALIFORNIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

by the newspaper? Is it because he took out somebody's else appendix and she "seemed to do all right"? Do you take the recommendation of a friend, who probably knows no more about it than yourself? Or do you enquire as to the man's training, integrity, experience, the sort of records he keeps, his success as measured by case reports?

There has been ample opportunity on our part to learn the standards of judgment persons use. The warning we are apt to receive, as medical men, against talking shop is scarcely necessary. On every hand are those who'll tell one all about medicine on the slightest provocation. More often than not we can't get a word in if we try—which God forbid. Usually it goes like this: "so you're a doctor? Well I'll tell you what I think about medicine" and trails off into an account of an extra-special appendectomy which Dr. This & That claimed was the most difficult case he'd ever had, or into a eulogy of the latest dietary panacea, recommended by someone or other—"the specialist, you know." One is expected to be respectful, and chooses to be silent.

However, it is a fact that many selections are made on bases fully as puerile as those suggested.

Among the things that may confuse a layman is the "front" or lack of it in a physician. This sounds absurd, but is not wholly so. Arriving in San Francisco we asked a friend about a surgeon of whom we'd heard in the east. "I don't know him very well," was the answer, "but he can't amount to much. He drives an old Buick . . . The man for you to meet is Dr. So-and-So. He has a fifty-thousand dollar practice." And this was from a physician!

We thought of a staff man we know who is one of the cleverest surgeons in the east, and who is perennially "broke." He and hundreds of other good men prefer to spend their time with interesting ward cases or doing investigative work of their own, to patting the hands of wealthy neuresthenics. Though capable physicians and surgeons often are prosperous, many of them are not, and prosperity is a poor criterion. In business poverty means failure: not so in medicine.

Confusion seems to exist in regard to these two fields in local medical circles as well. We were early advised—"To get along well, you must sell yourself" but thought nothing much of it until it was repeated, with variations, by a prominent San Francisco specialist.

"Young man," he said, "you'll never

get anywhere unless you learn to sell yourself. You'll find that people don't care much what sort of work you do if they like your personality. You've got to impress that personality—and on the women, not the men. You'll find that if the women like you you'll be made—because they run the medical affairs." This was at a luncheon, and we were ungracious enough to jot it down.

Those who believe that good judgment and skillful work are more important naturally are discouraged by this sort of competition. For, leaving all question of financial return out for the moment, a physician must have cases or go into an intellectual decline. Most of the younger men tire of such odds; eventually swing into line. The few that do not still are worthy of your support.

The term "specialist" also is a handicap where the layman is concerned. often is associated with a high type of practitioner. But how many are intelligent enough to enquire beyond the word? What does it mean? So much training? So much experience? Need the individual have been competent at the outset in order to become a specialist? Has he done good work since he achieved this sublime state? Is a surgeon a specialist? When there is to be an operation, should one call a surgeon, or let the family practitioner take a chance on it?

In southern California we heard of a "brain specialist" and eventually assisted him at an operation. He was apparently quite popular, and the ladies of the community referred to him as "brilliant." Talking to him while scrubbing up, we learned that he never had had a day's training in this most exacting work. The operation left no doubt.

Another acquaintance has "just picked up" urology in the bay region in a very few months, and appears to have about as much standing as those who have spent years in training.

On one occasion we examined a woman who was in dire straits several days after an abdominal operation. It was fairly obvious that her death, which occurred the following day, was due to an elementary mistake in a simple but clumsily performed procedure. The same week a friend in the same city performed an autopsy in an almost identical case.

And yet a day or so later an otherwise intelligent lady said of the surgeon in the first case: "Well, when I have an operation, Dr. ——— is going to do it. He's so fatherly!"

We stifled the obvious "Fatherly old fool!"

The question that immediately arise are

"Why didn't you do something about it? Why doesn't the medical profession do something about it?"

Anything said in an individual case would simply add to the anguish of a family without accomplishing anything. To the second question it may be said that the medical profession is doing something. It is attempting a standardization of qualifications. But we are convinced that its efforts will be fruitless without a change in attitude on the part of the public. After all, it may come to a business basis. You are the patrons. Unless you take an interest in the process of selection you will continue to have the poorest part of the bargain. And the price in this case is literally more valuable than gold.

By failing to be critical in your acceptance of these men of the type suggested above, you are enabling them to continue in practice, endangering your own health and helping keep the standards of California medicine where they are.

This is unfair if it gives the idea there are not many specialists in California, well trained and highly competent. At the other extreme, however, are members of a group in much more questionable standing. These are the duly licensed physicians who have borrowed the ballyhoo of their despised brothers, the "charlatans." For with the knowledge that specialization means larger fees, and that by having something a little different to sell one may be able to "clean up," came a form of medical racketeering.

Thus we have the gland experts and the specialists in diet. Now the paucity of medical and physiological knowledge concerning what laymen call "the glands" is well recognized. Nevertheless, one rarely finds a Californian with an income of five thousand dollars whose information concerning his own and other people's "glands" is not encyclopedic. Likewise the matter of diet. A practitioner who convinces one of his honesty by giving all credit to the glorious work of research workers ("scientists" usually is the word) may not have the slightest conception of what the research showed, but have droves of followers.

The result is a distinguished and wealthy clientele subsisting on bizarre substances, the only virtue of which may be to enable them to lose weight. There are, of course, a few specific conditions for which special diets are required. But no specialist and no complex technique are necessary for their administration.

Anyone is free to elect the medical

— CONCLUDED ON PAGE FIFTEEN

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THE DEATH PENALTY

Timely in view of the week's legislative discussions regarding the Hornblower bill to abolish capital punishment, the following article represents the views of a seasoned lawyer, now deputy district attorney of Monterey county and engaged in private practice in Carmel. Publication does not necessarily imply concurrence in the views expressed or conclusions reached.—ED.

By GEORGE ALLAN SMITH

Death or Life Imprisonment for Murder is undergoing its biennial agitation. Killing is and always has been one of mankind's favorite pastimes.

The desire, even need, for killing is not confined to humankind. It is the universal law, and almost as common as the miracle of birth and death. When the nation goes to war it legally authorizes in advance all the killing that is necessary to preserve the integrity of the nation, or accomplish the purpose it has in mind.

The papers are just now filled with editorials about the neglect of the government to send the marines into the interior of Nicaragua to protect human lives and property with authority to take all the Nicaraguan lives necessary to get that result. On political grounds—grounds of expediency and policy—there is a division of opinion as to whether we should or should not, but no one thinks of discussing it on the so-called moral plane of the sanctity or sacredness of the life of the Nicaraguan bandits. Then why all the hulabaloo about the convicted and condemned criminals in our midst?

In considering the advisability of retaining or repealing the death penalty for premeditated murder, possibly it should likewise be viewed solely from the standpoint of what is best for the protection and safety of society. The present law of California does not inflict the death penalty on any one. In every case it leaves it to the community as represented by the jury to say whether in a given case the safety of society demands its infliction. Every possible safeguard is thrown around a murderer so that only in the most extreme and terrible cases is he in the least danger of the death penalty. It must be first shown by legal proof beyond all reasonable doubt that he took human life; that he did it without justifiable cause; that he did it while committing a crime of at least the grade of a felony; that it was done with premeditation and malice aforethought. First degree murder is thus defined: (Penal Code 189) "All

THE CARMELITE, MAY 7, 1931

murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, torture, or by any other kind of wilful deliberate and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate arson, rape, robbery, burglary or mayhem is murder of the first degree; all other kinds of murders are of second degree."

The court is powerless to inflict the sentence unless the jury shall have first by unanimous vote declared its necessity. But the law in its tender solicitude, lest one of God's erring little murderers should lose his life, throws further safeguards around him. It clothes the trial judge with power and imposes on him the duty of carefully considering the case and to withhold the death sentence unless he shall also be satisfied with the jury's verdict. It further provides seven judges constituting what is called the Supreme Court and to them the convicted murderer has a right of appeal and their judgment before the penalty is inflicted. It provides a Governor of State and clothes him with full discretionary authority, not only to review the evidence on the trial, but to hear further evidence and to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment for any reason that appeals to his judgment, his conscience, or his sympathy.

Christians, Jews, and all peoples whose spiritual and moral history finds its source in the Bible, will agree there is nothing essentially unmoral or unjust in the taking of human life for wrong doing. God set His mark upon the first killer of human kind and condemned him to a living death. Cain did not kill in cold blood, but in the heat of passion. His offense was merely manslaughter, under the law of California, which is defined (Penal Code 192) as a voluntary killing "upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion." Its punishment is one to ten years and subject to parole. Our Holy Books record that God has often inflicted the death penalty as a punishment for transgressions. The Lord said to the Jews in Egypt: "For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night and will smite all the first born in the land of Egypt, both man and beast." (Exodus 12:12). He wrote on the tablets of stone: "Thou shalt not kill." Moses at His command laid down the law: "He that smiteth a man so that he die, shall be surely put to death. But if a man come presumptuously upon his neighbor to slay him with guile: thou shalt take him from mine altar, that he may die." "And he that smiteth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death." (Exodus 21:12, 14, 15).

It is recorded: "And Nabad and Abuhi, the sons of Aaron took either his censor

and put fire therein, and put incense thereon, and offered the strange fire before the Lord, which He commanded them not." "And there went out a fire from the Lord, and devoured them, and they died before the Lord." (Leviticus 10-1-2).

Again it is recorded: "In the same hour came forth the fingers of a man's hand and wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace: and the king saw the part of the hand that wrote." And this is the writing that was written, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain." (Daniel, Ch. 5-5-26-30).

In the New Testament the Lord's approval of the death penalty is inferred in that He adopted it as the means whereby Jesus should make atonement, for it is recorded: "And He went away again the second time and prayed saying: O my Father, if this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, thy will be done." (Matthew, Ch. 26-42). And God delivered Him up to be crucified. Matthew does not condemn or criticize the crucifixion of the two thieves. Had they been murderers, would their punishment have made a stronger appeal to his sympathies?

Is the law of God as set forth in the Bible no longer suitable to our condition? We have no later dispensation that murder is less abhorrent to Him. Retribution and punishment are still a part of our ecclesiastical code.

There are some murders so terrible, so fiendish, so unnatural, so diabolical, every heart cries out against them. Our emotions, our conscience, our judgment, with universal accord demand the full penalty mankind can inflict. For such murders we know intuitively that, this side of the grave, there is no proper or fitting sentence but that of death.

There are authentic instances in history where a good hanging spell has worked wonders in ridding a community of malefactors. We have such an instance in the history of San Francisco.

In the "fifties" San Francisco is described by Gertrude Atherton as one of the wickedest cities in the world. Gambling hells were open day and night taking gold from the miners who came from the diggings with their pile; prostitutes paraded the streets, crowded the cafes, hotels, theaters and all public places. It was unsafe to be on the streets after nightfall unless fully armed; assaults, robberies, and murders were too common and numerous to attract more than a passing notice; the courts and police were saturated with corrupt influences. There was a complete breakdown in all the restraints the decent

element of a community must maintain to preserve their property, their homes, and even their lives. The situation seemed hopeless. In 1856 a Vigilance committee was formed, sponsored by the leading citizens. It set aside the courts and the ordinary machinery of justice and sat continually in session for six months administering justice, and cleaning up the city.

The manner in which the committee handled the crime situation in that day in San Francisco might throw some light on the problem of to hang or not to hang. Miss Atherton in her history of California describes it in action. The United States Marshall had been shot down by a notorious gambler. A short time later James King of William who published the Bulletin and was conducting an effective campaign against the lawless element, was assassinated in the public street by a city official. The Vigilance committee took both murderers from the jail officials and brought them to its own headquarters and there tried them. "The committee of Vigilance beginning Tuesday, sat continuously for two days and nights listening to the evidence for and against the prisoners. No two scoundrels ever received a fairer trial. They were unanimously pronounced guilty and sentenced to be hanged on Friday. The two condemned men emerged from the windows at a little after one o'clock. They wore shapeless white garments and their arms were pinioned. Each was accompanied by a priest. At twenty-one minutes past one the signal was given, the cords holding the platforms were cut from above and two white hooded men swung off into space."

"The committee of Vigilance remained in continuous session for six months. They hanged two other murderers, and forcibly expelled from California all on their famous 'black list', packing them off by wholesale on steamers and sailing vessels. Each was given a fair trial. It was soon understood by the most desperate, as well as by the most disapproving that the committee was implacable, and that it would not adjourn until the city was as clean as humanly possible. The net result of the long session was two murders as against over one hundred in the previous six months; a complete reform of local politics, and as peaceable and decent a state of affairs for something like twenty years as San Francisco could stand without instant dissolution."

The sentence of death for premeditated murder and its solemn execution under the forms of law brings home to all of us, as no lesser penalty can, the commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."

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MAY FESTIVAL

By JOE SCHOENINGER

On Friday, all was set for the annual Old English May Festival. Last year, the Festival was so successful, that we had one this year also. So when this one was over, we all thought that it should be an annual product of Sunset School. Although the Movie-tone man was not present, many of the parents shot a few pictures, as something to remember the Festival by.

The scene opened with the sound of a trumpet, which literally is two trumpets blown by royal courtiers, to announce the arrival of the Royal King. But before the stately procession comes into full view, the Robin Hood, as of old, comes forth from the side with his merry henchmen. They come in doing their merry pranks (leap-frog, cart-wheels, and occasionally hitting one another, very playfully) and engage themselves in building a pyramid. Four on the bottom, three on the second row, and so on. Then a tug-of-war takes place, in the middle of which sounds the trumpet again. Upon hearing this, Robin's men fall upon their knees and reverently address him "Sire." They were unaware of his presence.

This is one of the main features. The fact that it is done entirely out of the buildings.

After Robin Hood had told the King what was happening—a May Festival, the King consents to linge, and behold the days doings. Then the main queen, followed by a long serpentine of lasses and lads come marching towards the king. The May poles are very colorful, as they are decorated with ferns and various other plants and flowers to give them beauty. After this procession has halted and taken it's place, Robin's men also retire to their respective quarters. Then begins a series of songs and dances, which are directed by Miss Curry, our music teacher, and Miss Wallace, our physical education instructor, respectively. The corn planting dance, is startling among the many dances.

Then came the long expected feature, the winding of the May-pole. There were three of them and two were successful. However, the middle one was badly tangled by the fifth grade angels. The successful ones were operated by the seventh and eighth grades.

The success of the May Festival was due

THE CARMELITE, MAY 7, 1931

not only to Mr. Bardarson, Miss Curry and Miss Wallace, but to the rest of the teachers, and especially to the pupils, the performers, themselves.

We all hope for a bigger and better, if possible, May Festival next year.

Churches

MOTHER'S DAY AT COMMUNITY CHURCH

Sunday next is Mother's Day. This memorial festival will be suitably celebrated at the Community Church at eleven a.m. Plans are being made to make this day one long to be remembered. Mr. Grimshaw will speak on the subject of the day. Beautiful decorations of red and white with one blue vigil lamp before the portrait of His Mother will provide a beautiful background. The service will be as follows:

Promptly at eleven the service will begin with an orchestral excerpt from Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll." Ritual of Appreciation for mothers still with us, and Ritual of Remembrance for those passed on. "Siegfried's Yearning for the Mother He Never Knew."

A most cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this service. Individual flowers will be provided.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"Adam and Fallen Man" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon Sunday, May tenth, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon will include the following from the Bible: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children; For ye were sometimes darkness; but now are ye light in the Lord: walk as children of light: And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them. Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and rise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light" (Eph. 5:1, 8, 11, 14).

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Did the origin and the enlightenment of the race come from the deep sleep which fell upon Adam? Sleep is darkness, but God's creative mandate was, 'Let there be light.' In sleep, cause and effect are mere illusions. They seem to be something, but are not. Oblivion and dreams, not realities, come with sleep" (p. 556).

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MEDICINE IN CALIFORNIA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ELEVEN

attention he is to receive, of course. And if he is able to pay for this variety of exploitation of neuresthenia, he is free to do so. The tragedy is this: That his support is needed by more sincere and intelligent workers. These men exist—notably at the Universities and in scattered small communities where they have gone to escape competition under the present regime.

If it is asked "Why Medicine in California?" let us say that conditions here are worse than elsewhere. The articles mentioned earlier were written with an eastern background, where, admittedly, they do not have to contend with conditions as bad as ours.

At least the atmosphere in such cities as Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, is suffused by the influence of the great teaching centers that exist there. This is not true of California. Due either to political or a light-headed populace, the Universities have not dominated popular thought on medicine.

OAKLAND DOG SHOW

Blue blooded dogs, and dog fanciers of the Peninsula are much interested in the coming International Show of the Oakland Kennel Club, which will be held in the Civic Auditorium, Oakland, May ninth and tenth. The Oakland show always attracts a large entry from the entire Pacific Coast, and indications now are of at least six hundred of the leading canines of the West; suprising as it is, the little Pekingese is leading in the number of entries, Boston Terriers and Wire-haired Terriers next in line.

It is known that a number of real flyers from England are entered, and one of Germany's famous Shepherd dogs, valued at \$10,000; this one is an International Champion, and has never been beaten.

HILLSBOROUGH CONCERTS

Alexander Smallens, director of the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company, will be the fifth conductor with Walter Damrosch, Sir Hamilton Harty, Pierre Monteux and Arthur Rodzinski previously announced to direct the series of eight concerts on Sunday afternoons during the summer in the Woodland Theatre at Hillsborough.

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LATEST BOOKS AT THE LIBRARY

Non-fiction

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Lodge—Beyond Physics.
Maeterlinck—The Life of the Ant.
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Millay—Fatal Interview.
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Sansum—The Treatment of Diabetes
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Tagore—The Religion of man; being the Hibbert Lectures for 1930.
Strecker—Discovering Ourselves.
Train—Puritan's Progress.

Van Doren—Swift.

West—Ending in Earnest.

Wilson—Axel's Castle; a Study in the Imaginative Literature of 1870-1930.

Younghusband—Dawn in India; British Purpose and Indian Aspiration.

* * *

Fiction

Baker—Orange Valley.

Burke—A Tea-Shop in Limehouse.

Dell—Storm Drift.

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Hollriegel—The Forest Ship; a Book of the Amazon.

Kelland—Gold; sequel of Hard Money.

Maurois—The Weigher of Souls.

Moore—Aphrodite in Aulis.

Schutze—Mrs. Fischer's War.

Sinclair—Boston.

Smith—Flamenco.

* * *

County Books

Smith—I Married a Ranger.

Herrick—Brains of Rats and Men.

Irvine—A Fighting Parson.

Jekyll—Wall and Water Gardens.

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS. ADDITION TO SUNSET SCHOOL, CARMEL.

Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Sunset School district, County of Monterey, state of California, adopted May 4, 1931, said Board of Trustees hereby invites sealed proposals, or bids, for removals, excavating, cement work, steel frame, steel joist and miscellaneous items having to do with the erection of an auditorium, school rooms and alterations to the Sunset School building in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by Swartz and Ryland and adopted by said Board May 4, 1931.

May 25th, 1931 at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of said Sunset School is hereby fixed as the time and place where all such bids will be publicly opened and declared.

All such bids must be submitted on a form provided by Swartz & Ryland and must be accompanied by a certified check on a responsible bank in an amount not less than ten per cent of the aggregate of the bid, and such certified check shall be forfeited to said School District for liquidated damages in the event the successful bidder shall fail or refuse for a period of five days after the award of such contract to enter into a contract with said district pursuant to the terms of such proposal or bid on file, or should fail at the time of the execution of such contract to accompany same with a bond in usual and proper form covering material and

labor upon said work in a sum of not less than 50 per cent of the amount of the contract price therefor, and by an additional bond for the faithful performance of said work in the sum of 25 per cent of such contract price: said bonds to be both in form and substance to the satisfaction of said Board of Trustees.

Said work shall be paid for as follows: 75 per cent of the value of the work done each month to be paid on or before the 7th day of the succeeding month and the balance of 25 per cent of the value of each month's work to be paid for thirty-five days after the completion and acceptance of said work; each of said payments to be conditioned upon the written approval of said work by Swartz and Ryland.

Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any or all such bids and also to waive any informality in any bid received which in their opinion complies specifically with their requirements. Copies of plans and specifications setting forth in detail said removals, excavating, cement work, and miscellaneous items may be obtained from Swartz & Ryland, Architects and Engineers, 206 Spazier Building, Monterey, upon deposit of \$25.00.

Dated: May 4, 1931.

Frederick Bigland.
President.

Clara N. Kellogg.

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